

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 2nd St.—Perform
amusement and evening—DAVID GARRETT.TONTASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 30 Bowery.—
THE FLOWER GIRL OF PARIS—JOE KELLER—At 7 1/2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—SOLIMAN—NEW
SONGS AND DANCES. Matinee at 2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
KILL.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Matinee at 2—THE
LADY OF LYONS. Evening—WILD DANCE.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway—KELLY
& LION'S MINSTRELS.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BETHA. THE SAVING
MACHINE GIRL—THE JOLLY COULDER.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—THEODORE THOMAS'
SUMMER SEASONS CONCERTS.BROOKLYN RINK, Coney Island, near Myrtle ave
due—SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

New York, Saturday, August 12, 1871.

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MINISTER CATACAZI, of Russia, is to be
recalled.A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN WOMAN, the
mother of a girl fourteen years old, stabbed
her husband at Dutch Kills recently, ran
away with another man, and was finally
arrested with her lover at Greenpoint. As
Money-penny would say, "Ecce, woman is the
devil."THE MEXICAN ELECTIONS.—The HERALD's
special despatch from the city of Mexico
makes Juarez's majority, on the authority of
the *Diario Oficial*, almost a plurality over
both his competitors. This seems to improve
his chances for re-election by the new Con-
gress.HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—The city
of St. Paul, Governor Austin presiding, gave
a dinner yesterday to an editorial excursion
party from the East touching at St. Paul on
their Western travels, and General Hancock
was among the distinguished speakers on the
occasion.THE APOTHECARIES of this city do not seem
to admire the new law of the Legislature relat-
ing to them and their prescriptions; but, what-
ever may be its imperfections, the true course
of all concerned is obedience to the law, and
this is the course which it is to be hoped will
be adopted by all concerned. If unjust and
absurd in any respect it will be easy to secure
a proper revision of the law by our next
Legislature.AN OMINOUS PROPOSITION.—That of M. Ve-
tillard, in the French Assembly, the other day,
providing for the spontaneous assemblage of
the Councils General in case the government
of President Thiers is overthrown. Is M. Ve-
tillard still afraid of the Bourbons, or the Bo-
napartes, or is he still hopeful, looking to the
resurrection of the Commune? Clearly "poor
France" is not yet out of her difficulties.SPAIN AND VENEZUELA.—Some time since
it was reported that Spain was about to exact
reparation from Venezuela for not being more
strict in preventing the departure of Cuban
expeditions from its shores. It now proves
that the report had only for its foundation the
determination on the part of Spain to diplo-
matically protest against such expeditions in
the future.THE QUEEN ATTENTIVE TO BUSINESS.—It
appears that Queen Victoria has postponed her
departure for Balmoral (which had been ar-
ranged for next week), in deference to the
condition of public business, and that the date
of the prorogation of Parliament was, there-
fore, uncertain. This is another concession
from royalty to popular sovereignty, and an-
other indication of the power of public opinion
in England in these revolutionary times.THE INVESTIGATION of the Supervising
Inspectors into the cause of the explosion of
the boiler of the Westfield, which has been
very searching and which has nevertheless
failed to satisfy the public fully as to the
cause of the disaster, was concluded yester-
day. The Coroner's inquests are simply fol-
lowing slipshod over the road already travelled
by the Inspectors, and it is not at all probable
that we shall hear anything new from them.FORRESTER, THE NATHAN MURDERER, is
hiding among the swamps in Louisiana, ac-
cording to the latest reports, where it is im-
possible for any posse to find him. From his
stronghold he writes to the newspapers to say
that he is not the murderer of Nathan, and
will surrender himself for trial if the authori-
ties will remit his thirteen years of sentence
in the Joliet (Ill.) Prison. It is a fair pro-
position. It would be worth that much to
hear some explanation of the great mystery
of the Nathan murder.The Unsettled Condition of Europe—Rumors
of War Once More.

It does not seem as if yet the nations of
Europe had found permanent rest and peace.
It was not our opinion when the late Franco-
German war was brought to a close that all
irritating questions—questions likely to lead
to fresh conflict—had been removed out of the
way. The time which has since elapsed has
not given us much encouragement to change
our mind. The result of the war has un-
doubtedly been a gain to the general cause of
progress. Germany has so far been made a
unit; and the forces at work are such that
complete consolidation may now be confi-
dently looked for at no distant day. France
has been so crippled that for some years at
least it will not be possible for her single-
handed to make war on a large scale with
any of her neighbors. At the same time it is
not to be denied that many grave questions
remain unsettled; and he would be a bold
man who would say that war on some of those
questions might not result at almost any
moment.

Our special correspondence from Salzburg
printed in the HERALD yesterday shows in
what a critical condition is the whole Euro-
pean system. An alliance, it is said, has
been formed between France and Russia.
Russia is armed to the teeth and war prepa-
rations are being made on the most gigantic
scale. Germany and Austria are said to be
the objects of attack. It is not to be denied
that this piece of news has fallen upon us
rather by surprise. We were not quite pre-
pared for such a combination. That there
were good reasons for such an alliance we
were not ignorant; but the time for forming
it, so far as we could see, had not yet come.
If it be a fact that Russia and France have
come to a formal understanding, and if they
really mean war, and immediate war, we may
rest assured that Russia and France know
what they are doing. We have said already
that France, single-handed, is quite unfit for
years to come to undertake war on a large
scale. But France in alliance with a Power
like Russia can, crippled as she is, do
great things. She is burdened with a great
sorrow; and sorrow, as we all know, some-
times gives strength. She has a revenge to
accomplish; and revenge is sweet. She has
soldiers and munitions of war in abundance,
and she is most willing to use them, if only she
could see her way towards the retrieval
of her fortune. If it seems desperate to some
people for France to rush headlong into
another war, let it be remembered that France
is desperate; and desperate people and de-
spirate nations, as we know, do desperate
things. With Russia for an ally France might
recover Alsace and Lorraine; she might
also—and this is more important still—recover
somewhat of her lost glory. She might fail,
and thus aggravate her misfortunes. But in
the state of mind in which the French people
now are one ray of hope, one shadow of a
possibility is sufficient to induce them to run
all risks, to brave all danger. In the event of
defeat France has much to lose. In the event
of success she has much to win. The possi-
bility of winning is what makes feasible the
rumored alliance.

How is it with Russia? We know that
Russia, in spite of outward appearances to the
contrary, likes not her new and dangerously
powerful neighbor. The continued success of
the ambitious policy of Prussia is fraught with
great danger to the Russian empire. The
population of her Baltic provinces is already
impatient of her yoke; and the German peo-
ple already clamor for their deliverance. The
loss of the Baltic Sea a German lake. This,
however, is not all. Russia, in spite of the
Crimean war, still believes it to be her destiny
to sit in pride on the Golden Horn. The rapid
development of the German power disturbs her
traditional dream. The conquest and occupa-
tion of Constantinople are made less possible
than ever. Austria and Germany, much to
the surprise of Russia, have come to a good
understanding, and Russia begins to fear that
what Germany has done to France she may
soon do to herself. She feels that new Ger-
many is hurting her interests and crossing her
path. What hope is there that if she waits she
will gain? There is none. Delay but gives
Germany time to gather strength, to mature
her plans and to proclaim herself the mistress
of Europe. If action must be taken it cannot
be taken too soon. The policy of the Great
Peter and the Great Catherine is in danger;
and Russia feels and confesses that delay is
dangerous.

We are not, therefore, prepared to discredit
this latest European rumor. We are the less
disposed to discredit it, that we have not for-
gotten M. Thiers' wild and despairing tour
through Europe before the surrender of Paris.
We know that offers were made to Russia,
then—offers which were flattering in the last
degree to Russian vanity and Russian ambi-
tion. Had M. Thiers been possessed then of
the power which now he wields there can be
no doubt that his offers would have been ac-
cepted. M. Thiers is the Chief of the Executive
of the French nation. What he offers now he
can give. What he promises he can fulfill. Is
it impossible that the astute Gortchakoff has
reminded him of what he said on the occasion
of his recent visit to St. Petersburg, and that
Thiers, standing true to his word, this rumored
alliance is the result? We are the more dis-
posed to give credence to the report that we
now know—thanks to the ex-Empress Eugé-
nie—that but for the revolution which took
place in Paris Russia was prepared to inter-
fere and save France after Sedan. It was not
the wish of Russia that France should be
further humbled. It was not her wish that
France should be dismembered. Russia knew
well then—she knows well now—that the fall
of France was loss rather than gain to her.

In the event of this alliance proving to be
fact, what will be the programme? Russia,
of course, will seek Constantinople. France
will march her troops into Alsace and Lor-
raine; and probably she will be daring
enough to carry the war into Germany. Great
Britain will bury her iron-clads to the coast
of Egypt; and, in the event of Russia cross-
ing the Pruth, she will occupy Alexandria
and Cairo and Suez. If France is strong
enough she will march an army across the
Alps and attempt, at least, to reinstate the
Pope. But Italy is united and strong, and
France will find it hard to fight with Germany
in the North and with Italy in the South. If

Germany and Austria should win Europe
will know but one great Power; and that
Power will be Germany. Russia will find it
convenient to shut herself up in the icy regions
of the North. France will be hopelessly
ruined. Austria may cease to be; but
Francis Joseph will become the chief of a new
empire on the line of the Danube—an empire
which may yet have its headquarters in the
city of Constantinople. Great Britain will settle
down to the enjoyment of those Asiatic dig-
nities of which Mr. Disraeli is so fond; and
who shall say that the author of the
"Wondrous Tale of Alroy" may not be the
Governor General of Egypt? This develop-
ment is full of interest.

The Cable News from France.

It is announced that the negotiations be-
tween Versailles and Berlin for the complete
evacuation of France have led to a successful
result. All the German troops will have
left French territory before the end of the
present year. The people of France
will be supremely glad to be rid of the
galling presence of their conquerors, and M.
Thiers has done well to make some
concessions in order to attain this end. The
feeling of the French toward their victors has
been well expressed in one of the caricatures
of *Chariar*, where a German is represented
bidding adieu to a wounded French soldier.
"Not adieu," says the latter, "but *au revoir*."
Such visits are always returned. It is
certainly with the view of returning one
day the compliment of the German visit in
France that he advocates large armaments
and the maintenance of an effective force of
five hundred thousand men. Thiers is a
diplomatist of the old school; he be-
lieves in the balance of power and in
Machiavelli's system of statesmanship. As a
patriotic Frenchman he also desires to
see Alsace and Lorraine yet restored in his
lifetime. Hence the alleged alliance of France
with Russia and the maintenance of so large
an army.

In the National Assembly a motion was
submitted that the Council General should
be spontaneously assembled in case of
the overthrow of the government. The pro-
position will probably be rejected, but it does
not argue well for the stability of the present
government that such a motion should ever
have been possible. There can be no doubt
that M. Thiers will be elected President for
another term. The question now remains
whether his powers are to be pro-
longed for two years or three years. Ac-
cording to our despatch M. Thiers
is no longer in the good graces of the party
of the Right, which is only inclined to extend
his powers over a period of two years; but
there seems to be a considerable majority in
favor of the longer term.

The Manifesto of Mazzini.

We publish elsewhere in the HERALD this
morning a document addressed by Mazzini to
the workmen of Italy. It is remarkable
for its apparent thoughtfulness and common
sense. He advises his countrymen to keep
aloof from the International Society of Work-
ingmen—an organization which he affects to
despise, denounces as impracticable in its
aims and wanting in elements which could
make it successful. Irreligious, devoid of
nationality and false in its teachings regard-
ing the acquisition of wealth or the hold-
ing of property, this society, which
aims to control a vast multitude, must,
according to Mazzini, fail. It is
even now, he contends, on the wane
in England. Dr. Carl Marx, whom the Italian
patriot regards as the soul of the Interna-
tional, is a man of acute genius, of domineer-
ing temper, jealous of the influence of every
body else, without religious or philosophical
convictions, and with more of the elements
of hate than love in his heart. In this por-
trait of the German radical, drawn by the
Italian revolutionist, we think we perceive the
incentive for the attack on the International.
Without sympathy for the cause which the
International espouses, and with an un-
biased estimate of Mazzini, it appears
to us that the very jealousy which
Mazzini imputes to Marx is experienced in
a very great degree by Mazzini, and his address
to the workmen of Italy is not meant so
much as an honest expression of feeling for
the welfare of his countrymen, in the light in
which it is written, as it is an attack on the
International Society, which, possibly, he finds
cannot control. It is rather late in the day
for Mazzini to counsel moderation in morality,
religion or politics. Men, however, have changed
their views ere now, and possibly Mazzini's
long experience in "ways that are dark and
tricks that are vain" may have opened his eyes
to the errors of his past life.

THE BALLOT BILL, or the bill lately passed
by the House of Commons to establish the
American system of voting by ballot in the
British Islands, has been defeated in "the
Lords" by a majority of forty-nine. This
makes it necessary for the Commons to try it
again, and yet again and again, if required, to
bring "the Lords" to a concurrence. The
measure is good, it is popular, and it is a pro-
gressive measure; and it will be fought
through "the Lords." They think it a bad
beginning; but if they continue intractable
they will next discover that "worse remains
behind." It is perfectly natural that they
should stoutly contest every encroachment
upon their old feudal rights and usages; but
the "irrepressible conflict" is fairly under-
way, and those old feudal institutions of Eng-
land are bound to go. The full blaze of the
nineteenth century is upon them, and they
cannot survive it much longer.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS has not yet done
with the Treaty of Washington; but, then, it
matters little now what any member of the
House of Lords may have to say on the sub-
ject. Lord Redesdale yesterday questioned
"the right of the United States to maintain
its demand of indemnity now that the
American government has granted an am-
nesty to the late rebel States." We
cannot exactly see what the legitimate
demand of the United States for the depreda-
tions of the Alabama has to do with the am-
nesty to the rebel States, and to our mind
Lord Redesdale has not explained the connec-
tion. Earl Granville's reply to the noble
Lord's explanation is simply a truism, and for
such it was probably intended.

The Coming Italian Parade—"Live and
Let Live."

The proposed public procession in honor of
the unification of Italy and the occupation of
Rome is to take place on the 25th of August.
Representatives of the grand Italian Union
from all parts of the United States and Canada
will be present, and invitations have been issued
to our military and civic societies to take
part in the demonstration. Several of the Ger-
man gymnastic associations—the fighting Teu-
tons of the city—have already accepted these
friendly overtures. There can be no doubt
that the parade will be one of the most
significant that has ever taken place in Am-
erica, and we should not be surprised if it
were also the most imposing we have seen
since the close of the war, if we except the
German peace celebration last spring.

We are sorry to hear that evil-minded per-
sons are spreading abroad reports that this
demonstration is to be interfered with. We
are sure that these rumors have not the
slightest foundation in truth, but they are
none the less mischievous. The 12th of July
settled once and forever the right of all
American citizens to express in any manner,
not specially insulting and offensive, their
political or religious opinions. The people
have already spoken upon this matter, and, in
the face of the unanimous verdict thus ren-
dered, we are convinced that no opposition
will be offered to any parade of any kind.
No considerable element of our population
can possibly be so ignorant and so stupid as
to dream of contesting a right established by
an outbreak of public feeling so full of mean-
ing and so completely conclusive.

The grand lesson of the last riot has been
the vindication of the American principle of
"live and let live." We have existed now as
a people in the colonial and independent
epochs of our annals for two or three hundred
years, and during that time streams of emi-
grants of all nationalities and of every shade
of religious faith have poured into this broad
and beautiful and fertile land of ours, and
have peacefully, side by side, built up the
greatest and most powerful government on
the face of the earth. The Know Nothing
excitement was a sad, but fortunately only a
transient episode, in this eventful and impos-
ing triumph of just and truthful political
principles. God forbid that any cloud of
prejudice or distrust springing from creed or
birth should spread a baleful gloom over our
ripening future!

As to this demonstration in particular we
have this much to say. Italy is the mother-
land of the Catholic faith, and Italians—what-
ever else they may be—are more thoroughly
imbued by the traditions of art and the in-
stincts of race with loyalty to the system of
the Catholic Church than any other civilized
people. Respect for the venerable forms of
the most ancient Christian communion on
earth is woven with every fibre of their
being, and their national pride is flattered by
the fact that men of their own blood have for
many generations filled the Chair of the
Papacy. If, then, they have deemed it
wise to overturn what some few
may think an essential adjunct to the
dignity and independence of the
Holy See, their opinions are entitled to uni-
versal respect. Most of the most violent ad-
vocates of the occupation of Rome will live
and die true to the forms of piety that prevail
in the Latin Church. They have been auto-
mated in this last revolution not by religious
prejudice, but by a noble, if mistaken, devo-
tion to political principle. And they are ap-
plauded in Europe by a clear majority of the
Catholic masses. Spain and Austria, the
strongholds of Catholic doctrine, have ac-
cepted cheerfully this new departure. We
trust it is not reserved for America to be the
scene of a bloody and foolish revolt against
the utterance, in word or deed, of this same
sentiment.

That all men should think alike in religion
or in politics cannot be hoped for. But that
Jones differs from Robinson about prayer to
the saints or the prerogatives of the Pope
need not make them bitter enemies. Educa-
tion and freedom should surely bear less bit-
ter fruit than that. Again we say, "Live and
let live." Let us all be true to that standard
of nobleness and virtue that Protestant and
Catholic alike hold to be the guide of all true
and earnest living. Let us, above all, be true
to our American citizenship, with its glorious
traditions of tolerance and forbearance, and
we shall still be a free, great and homogeneous
people in all that concerns us as a nation.
Let us agree to disagree.

The Asiatic Cholera—Is It Not an Animal-
cule Disease?

We have before us a communication from an
intelligent citizen, in which, after referring to
our late editorial mention of Raspail's opinion
that the Asiatic cholera is an animalcule
disease, our witness on the subject says:—"This
theory of Raspail, I think, will ulti-
mately prove correct. In the years 1849 and
1850, during the ravages of the cholera in the
West Indies, I found, on examining micro-
scopically the water of the localities where
the disease existed, that it was impregnated
with animalcule foreign to the place, which
disappeared simultaneously with the disease.
This animalcule would die when placed in
contact with camphor, which seemed to be to
them a deadly poison." This is strong cir-
cumstantial evidence in support of Raspail,
and we are almost certain that a thorough
microscopical investigation, not only of the
water in localities affected, but of the evacua-
tions of a sufferer from this pestilence of the
Ganges, would establish the fact that the dis-
ease is caused, propagated and diffused by
animalcule.

Should the cholera again visit our shores
our correspondent recommends the following
preventive, and says that it will be found of
great value, as he has seen it successfully ap-
plied:—"All water for drinking purposes
should be well boiled and kept tightly
covered; for it is in the water where the
greater number of animalcule are found. We
should also carefully abstain from all liquids
which have not been thoroughly purified by
fire. A judicious use, internally, of a few
drops of spirits of camphor, daily, destroys
the animalcule as fast as they enter the sys-
tem, thereby arresting the disease." It will
thus be seen that our correspondent in the
premises is fully convinced that the animal-
cule theory solves the mystery as to the real
character of this Asiatic pestilence; and the

testimony he has given us from his own obser-
vations upon the subject is entitled to the
special attention of scientific men in Europe,
who now have the opportunity for the full in-
vestigation we have suggested.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has given notice that
arrangements have been made for the disposal
of the remainder of his bonds offered in Feb-
ruary last—being about one hundred and thirty
million dollars—subject to the condition that
within sixty days the national banks shall have
the privilege of subscribing in a sum or sums
to an amount not exceeding fifty million dol-
lars. Meantime the designated agents for the
sale of the aforesaid bonds are limited to the
sale of equal amounts of the four and a half
and five per cent bonds, or equal amounts of
four and five per cent bonds. So it will be
seen that the national Treasury goes on swim-
mingly.

ONE OF THE FULTON FERRYBOATS now
running regularly has a frame hanging up in
the ladies' cabin intended for the inspection
certificate, but there is no certificate in it.
Why is this? The bare back board of the
frame is impudently exposed to all passengers,
as if the company meant to say, "We have no
certificate, or at least no good one, and we
don't care if you know it." Are the ferryboats
allowed to run without a certificate, and are
they not compelled by law to place a certi-
ficate where the passengers can see it?

THE TROUBLES AT MATAMOROS.—The spe-
cial correspondent of the HERALD at Ma-
tamoros informs us of impending troubles
between the Mexican leaders on the Rio
Grande. There are in the outrages of men
like Cortina the seeds of much future trouble
for both America and Mexico, and a wise
policy will be required to prevent war.

Personal Intelligence.

Judge George Sharswood, of Philadelphia, is at the
Admiral Hotel.

Randolph Rogers, of Rome, Italy, is staying at the
Fifth Avenue.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of
Representatives at Washington, is stopping at the
Grand Central.

Lieutenant Commander J. Weldon, of the United
States Navy, is quartered at the Astor House.

Judge Thomas K. Smith, of Memphis, Tenn., is
sojourning at the St. Nicholas.

Judge Radcliff, of Albany, is residing at the Sturte-
vant House.

Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is
again at the Fifth Avenue.

A. M. Holbrook, editor of the New Orleans *Me-
morist*, is a resident of the Everett House.

Colonel M. L. Meacham, of Memphis, is stopping
at the Grand Central.

Colonel W. W. Gordon, of Richmond, Va., is quar-
tered at the Fifth Avenue.

Thomas B. Sexton, of Arizona, is domiciled at the
St. James.

Major T. H. Scanlan, of Houston, Texas, is resid-
ing at the St. Nicholas.

H. R. Hubbard, Comptroller of the Currency, is
dwelling at the Everett House.

Dr. D. M. Burgess, of Havana, Cuba, is at the
Hoffman House.

Captain H. Schelling, of New Orleans, is among
the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas.

Judge Robert Gray, of Louisiana, is a sojourner at
the Fifth Avenue.

Roger M. Sherman, of Washington, is temporarily
residing at the Astor House.

C. A. Lawrence, of Washington, is dwelling at the
Clarendon Hotel.

Professor J. M. B. Sil, of Detroit, is a resident at
the St. Nicholas.

Dr. Wm. M. Jackson, of Havana, Cuba, is at the
Hoffman House.

W. H. Renshaw and H. A. Knapp, of China, yester-
day arrived at the Fifth Avenue.

C. B. Corbitt, of England, is residing at the
Clarendon Hotel.

Chevalier Ferdinand De Luca, Consul General of
Italy to New York, sails to-day in the French
steamer *Ville de Paris* for Europe. During his ab-
sence the Vice Consul will have charge of affairs as
Acting Consul General.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The European Squadron.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1871.

Rear Admiral Rogers, in his flagship, the Franklin,
Captain J. A. Parker, accompanied by the Junata,
Commander Luce, arrived at Christiania, Norway,
on July 9, and remained several days. The officers
were received with great courtesy, and attentions
and hospitalities were freely exchanged. Being the
first visit of the European Squadron to the city, the
vessels and their officers and crews attracted no
little curiosity, and immense crowds gathered to
see the new arrivals. The members of the Navy
are profuse in compliments to the officers. The Frank-
lin and Junata left Christiania for Antwerp and
Southampton, and have since been reported on the
English coast.

The Nipale at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 7, 1871.

The United States steamer *Nipale* arrived at this
port on the 21st inst, with the following list of
officers on board:—Hyron Wilson, Lieutenant Com-
mander, commanding; Socrates Hubbard, Lieu-
tenant; Emmet McCormack, Lieutenant; Robert
Potts, First Assistant Engineer; W. T. Simon,
Passed Assistant Surgeon; J. Q. Barton, Passed
Assistant Paymaster; F. W. Greenleaf, Master;
Thomas N. Lee, Master; John A. Rodgers, Master;
J. R. Murdoch, Midshipman; H. B. Tyler, Midship-
man; George W. Satter, Paymaster's Clerk; Ed-
mund Fortine, Captain's Clerk. The *Nipale* left Key
West on the 7th of June, touched at the Galapagos,
Puerto Rico, Rio de Janeiro, Vera Cruz and Tam-
pico. Her voyage from the latter place to Pen-
sacola occupied fifteen days. She arrived here on
the 21st inst. She carries two nine-inch guns, one
eleven-inch and one thirty-pounder rifle.

THE INDIANS.

General Crook's Campaign in Arizona—Mexi-
can Bounty for Apache Scalps.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11, 1871.

Advices from Arizona state that General Crook
and command were on the 26th inst. at the head of
the Urbana Canyon. The whole machinery of the
command was daily improving.

The Apaches were very active in Arizona and
Sonora. The Mexican government has appropriated
\$50,000 more bounties for Apache scalps.

Indian Raid in Montana—Troops for the
Protection of Settlers.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1871.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day received a
letter from the Governor of Montana Territory, in
which, under date of August 2, he briefly describes
the recent raid into Gallatin Valley, made, as he
says, by fifty or sixty Crow Indians, and suggests
that some action be taken by the authorities to pro-
tect said valley and prevent a stampede of its now
prosperous settlers to the East, a result which would
be very disastrous to the future. In reply to the
great Northwest. A few more cavalry in the valley
would, in the opinion of the Governor, make the
outpost feel quite secure in the future. In behalf of
these people he asks Secretary Delano's best efforts
for their protection.

BOARD OF POLICE.

The Gallant "Cops" to Report as to the
Condition of the Streets of the City—Pro-
motion of Roundsmen.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yester-
day afternoon the following resolution was, on
motion of Commissioner Barr, adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed to cause a
sanitary survey of all the streets and avenues of the city and
to report to the Board on the 14th inst. the exact condition of
each street and avenue in reference to the following points:—
First, as to standing water; second, as to garbage; third, as
to the condition of the sidewalks; fourth, as to the condition of
the gutters; the report to be made as to the condition of the
streets as they shall appear on Saturday, August 12 (to-day),
between the hours of one and six o'clock P. M.

At the same meeting the following roundsmen were
promoted to acting sergeants:—M. M. Rooney, of the
Seventh precinct; William Murray, of the Sixteenth
precinct; sent to the Seventy; Henry K. Woodruff, of the
Nineteenth, sent to the Twelfth. Sergeant William
Wagon, of the Tenth precinct, was elected on a
renewal.

WASHINGTON.

Another Diplomatic Success for Premier Fish—
The Russian Minister To Be Recalled.

Interchange of Postal Money Orders
with Great Britain.

Examination of Engineers in the Reve-
nue Marine Service.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1871.

The Fish-Catacazi Quarrel Settled—The
Russian Minister to be Recalled—Official
Prevarication Rebutted.

I have it on the highest authority that M. Cata-
cazi, the Russian Minister at Washington, is shortly
to be recalled, in deference to the wishes of our
government. On June 10 Secretary Fish addressed
a note to Mr. Curtin, the American Minister at St.
Petersburg, instructing him to ask the Russian gov-
ernment for the recall of M. Catacazi, on account of
his prevarications in official transactions. Mr. Curtin
presented a formal request to that effect to the im-
perial government. In the absence of Prince Gort-
chakoff his deputy declared that it was too serious a
matter for him to decide, but that he would com-
municate at once with the imperial Chancellor, who
is now in Germany. Prince Gortchakoff is said to
have replied that M. Catacazi will be re-
called at an early date, and that the
United States will receive full satisfaction in the
premises. Since the above communication Minister
Curtin has addressed a private despatch to Wash-
ington saying that the Russian government is about
to instruct, or has already instructed, M. Bodisco,
the Russian Consul General in New York, to be pre-
pared to leave for Washington, where he is to take
charge of the Legation as *Chargé d'Affaires ad in-
terim*, as soon as M. Catacazi's papers of recall will
have arrived.

Examination of Assistant Engineers.
The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a board
of examiners to meet in Washington on the 25th of
September to examine the Assistant Engineers in
the United States Revenue Marine Service. Joseph
Belknap, the supervising Inspector General, has
been selected to examine this class of officers as to
their proficiency, and will be present during the
sessions of the board.